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Limulus and the Trilobites the corneal lenses appear usually to be round, and yet in making a camera drawing (as are all those here represented) of the cornea of Limulus from above, they present the same hexagonal appearance as in the Trilobites. The cause of this I leave to others to explain.

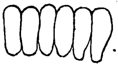

FIG. 4. — Lenses of Asaphus.

In a section (transverse) of the cornea of *Bathyurus longistrinosus*, received from Mr. Walcott, the lenses are seen to be very irregular, five or six-sided, and very irregularly grouped, not arranged in distinct rows.

From the facts here presented it would seem evident that the hard parts of the eye of the Trilobites and of Limulus are, throughout, identical. The nature of the soft parts will, as a matter of course, always remain problematical; unless the dark line indicated in Fig. 3 *(cl)* really represents the outer edge of the pigment of the retina; but however this may be, judging by the identity in structure of the solid parts, we have, reasoning by analogy, good evidence that most probably the eye of the Trilobites had a retinal mass like that of Limulus, and that the numerous small branches of the long slender optic nerve (for such it must have been) impinged on the ends of the corneal lenses. It has been shown by Grenacher and myself that the eye of Limulus is constructed on a totally different plan from that of other Arthropods; I now feel authorized in claiming that the trilobite's eye was organized on the same plan as that of Limulus; and thus when we add the close resemblance in the larval forms, in the general anatomy of the body-segments, and the fact demonstrated by Mr. Walcott that the Trilobites had jointed round limbs (and probably membranous ones), we are led to believe that the two groups of Merostomata and Trilobites are subdivisions or orders of one and the same sub-class of Crustacea, for which we have previously proposed the term *Palæocarida*.

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RECENT LITERATURE.

THE GEOLOGY OF WISCONSIN.[1]—This bulky report has not only a handsome typographical appearance, but is well illustrated by numerous excellent plates, and an atlas of maps. It bears every appearance of care and labor in its preparation, and of containing a great mass of information, not only useful to the people of Wisconsin, but also of interest to geologists in general. It embraces chapters on the general geology of the Lake Superior region, by R. D. Irving; on the lithology of the Keweenawan or copper-bearing system, by R. Pumpelly; on the geology of the Eastern Lake Superior district, by R. D. Irving; on the Huronian series, west of Penokee gap, by C. E. Wright; on the geology of the Western Lake Superior district, by E. T. Sweet; on the geology of the Upper St. Croix district, based on the notes of the late Moses Strong, and edited by T. C. Chamberlain; on the geology of the Menominee region, by T. B. Brooks; and lastly on the geology of the Menominee Iron region. The volume is noteworthy from the valuable contributions to lithology, illustrated by numerous colored plates, and to the mining interests of the State, *i. e.*, the Huronian iron-bearing and the Keweenawan or copper-bearing rocks, these portions being well illustrated by maps.

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[1] *Geology of Wisconsin, Survey of* 1873–1879. Vol. III, Accompanied by an Atlas of Maps. J. C. Chamberlain, Chief Geologist. Madison, Wis., 8vo. pp. 763.

MR. KINGSLEY ON THE CRUSTACEA BELONGING TO UNION COLLEGE[1].—In this paper 103 species are noticed, two new genera (*Eupilumnus* and *Concordia*) are described, the genus *Heteractæa* of Lockington is recharacterized, and the name *Miersia* is proposed for *Ephyra*. The new species described are *Actæa spinifera*, *Eupilumnus websteri*, *Lithadia lacunosa*, *Pisosoma glabra*, *Concordia gibberosus*, *Alpheus websteri*, *A. packardii*, *Ozyris alphærostris* and *Pontonia unidens*. On the plate which accompanies the article, nine species are figured, seven of which belong to the genera Pisosoma, Eupilumnus, Euceramus, Concordia, Thor, Ozyris and Tozeuma, representations of which have never before been illustrated. All known genera of the Caridea of Dana are briefly characterized.

CROSBY'S GEOLOGY OF EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS.[2]—The Boston Society of Natural History, besides its Memoirs and Proceedings, has undertaken the publication of volumes entitled "Occasional Papers." The first was the Correspondence of Dr. Harris, the Entomologist; the second, Hentz's Spiders of the United States, and now it gives us the results of five years labor by Mr. Crosby, as assistant in the Museum, on the crystalline and primordial rocks of Eastern Massachusetts, a subject of high interest and of a good deal of difficulty. The introduction gives a general sketch of the topography and geographical features of that part of New England surrounding the Gulf of Maine. The result of the author's labors

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[1] *On a collection of Crustacea from Virginia, North Carolina and Florida, with a revision of the genera of Caryonidæ and Palæmonidæ.*—Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1879. pp. 383–427.

[2] *Occasional Papers of the Boston Society of Natural History.* III. Contributions to the Geology of Eastern Massachusetts. By WILLIAM O. CROSBY, Boston, 1880. Published by the Society. $3.00. 8vo, pp. 286, with an atlas and five plates of sections, &c.